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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/514,371

02/28/2000

James E. Curry

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32127

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09/07/2004

VERIZON CORPORATE SERVICES GROUP INC.  
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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, STEVEN H D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2665

DATE MAILED: 09/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/514,371

Applicant(s)

CURRY ET AL.

Examiner

Steven HD Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 and 28-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 12-22 and 28-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 11 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 5/28/04, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. New ground rejections are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: As claim 1, line lines 8, "telephone serve" must be changed to - telephone server --. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-7, 17-19 and 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Turock (USP 6243373) in view of Guy (USP 6298057).

Regarding claims 1-7, 17-19 and 35-37, Turock discloses (Figs 2-10 and col. 5, lines 19 to col. 15, lines 54) a method and apparatus for telecommunication over a wide area packet switched network (Fig 2, Ref 214 is a WAN) comprising sending from a calling party a called number, corresponding to a called party and including an area code, to a first central office connected to a first telephone system (Fig 2, Ref 202 is a user for sending a telephone number of called party to a central office 212 which is connected a first telephone system 210); forwarding the called number from the first central office to a first telephony server, connected to the first telephone system and in communication with the wide area packet switched network, via a signaling channel of the first telephone system (Fig 2, the central office 212 forwards the called party telephone number to the Server 206 and Fig 3, Ref 204 sends a called party number to the central office 218 via a signaling channel of the first telephone system; the central office will forward the called party telephone number to server 216 of Fig 3); identifying a second telephony server, in communication with the wide area packet switched network and serving said

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called party in a second telephone system, from a routing and administration database by using at least said area code in order to retrieve a ; sending the called number from the first telephony server to the second telephony server via said wide area packet switched network (Fig 5, Ref 506 searches for a ITS node which serves the called party telephone number in the routing and administration database 514 by using an area code number by sending a request for a route "predetermined path" between the servers by using LCR database; the database replies a message which includes a destination address of the destination server; See col. 9, lines 26-65); a central office which monitoring the condition of called party such busy or not, in order to generates a busy signal for transmitting via the servers to notify the calling party and calling party disconnects a call or not so that the central office to suspend by the central office (Fig 9 and 10). However, Turock does not disclose allocating a resource on the wide area packet switched network sufficient to provide a guaranteed level of service through the wide area packet switched network; and selectively establishing a communication link, via the resource at least the guaranteed level of service, between the first telephony server and the second telephony server through the wide area packet switched network, to establish communication between the calling and called parties and the routing and administration database is stored in a server of the packet switched network. In the same field of endeavor, Guys discloses (Figs 1-8 and col. 1, lines 15 to col. 16, lines 67) a method and apparatus which receives a call party number at the server and identifying the destination server based on the dialed number and allocating a resource on the Wan to provide a guaranteed level of service through the wide area packet switched network and selectively establishing a communication link, via the resource at least the guaranteed level of service, between the first telephony server and the second telephony server through the wide area

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packet switched network, to establish communication between the calling and called parties (Fig 5 discloses a method and apparatus for established a communication path with a guaranteed level of service 520, 522, 526 of Fig 5 between the servers 130 and 112 of Fig 1 and established a voice communication path between the calling and called parties via a predetermined path between the servers by using RSVP; the server judges if the calling party requests a guaranteed level of service or not; See Fig 5, Ref 520); sending a routing request message including at least part of called number via the WAN from the first telephone server to a routing and administration server having the routing and administration database (accessing a master server which includes a routing and administrator database for obtaining the IP address of the second telephone server based on area code, Fig 5, Ref 510; col. 9, lines 20-26); the path between the servers being the same link with other communication the routers can change the rate of any call based on the traffic (col. 11, lines 50-59).

Since, Turock suggests that a voice quality must takes into consideration by applying a number of different techniques to improve a voice quality between the servers. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to apply a method and apparatus for using RSVP for allocating resource and establishing a predetermined path between the servers to improve the voice quality between the users and a master server which includes a routing and administration database as disclosed by Guys's method and system into Turock's method and system. The motivation would have been to reduce a long distance cost and ensure a low delay in the data network which is used to transmit a voice signal.

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6. Claims 8-10 and 12-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Turock and Guys as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Rosenberg (USP 6304567).

Regarding claims 8-10 and 12-16, Turock and Guys do not disclose a session ID “channel ID” for using established a communication path between servers. However, Rosenberg discloses a channel ID which is assigned to the calling party, is used to transmitting between the servers to performing a signaling message (Fig 2b, Ref 221 uses the channel and Label ID for communicating between the servers).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to apply a method and apparatus for identifying the received packets based on the assigned identifier as disclosed by Rosenberg into the system of Turock and Guys. The motivation would have been to provide a efficient way to communicate the voice packet via Internet.

7. Claims 20-21 and 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Turock in view of Hogan (USP 5483587), Guys (USP 6298057) and Rosenberg (USP 6304567).

Regarding claims 20-21 and 28-29, Turock teaches (Figs 2-10 and col. 5, lines 19 to col. 15, lines 54) sending from a calling party a called number including an area code to a first central office (Fig 2, Ref 212) connected to a first telephone system (Fig 1, Ref 210), forwarding the called numbered from the first central office to a first telephony server (Fig 1, Ref 206) and in communication with the wide area network (Fig 2, Ref 214), identifying the second telephony server (Fig 2, Ref 216) from a routing and administration data base (Fig 5, Ref 514 which includes a predetermined path between two telephone servers), sending the called number from the first server (Fig 2, Ref 206) to the second server (Fig 2, Ref 216) via the WAN (Fig 2, Ref

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214)) and selectively establishing a communication link between the first server (Fig 2, Ref 206) to the second server (Fig 1, Ref 216). Turock differs from the claim in that Turock does not teach that the telephony server receives called numbers from the central office via a signaling channel. However, such feature is old and well known in the art of telephony. For example, Hogan teaches that telephony server (302) receives called number from the switching office via a signaling channel (124) (see figures 3 and 5). The use of signaling channel as a reliable means to communicate calling data or other types of calling signaling information is old and well known in the art. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Hogan's teaching of using a signaling channel to communicate called number from the switching office to the telephony server in Turock's system with the motivation being to improve transmission reliability of control or signaling information. Turock in view of Hogan still fails to teach the allocation of resources on the wide area network sufficient to provide guaranteed level of service through the WAN. However such feature is old and well known in the art as evidenced by Guys. Specifically, Guys teaches (Figs 1-8 and col. 1, lines 15 to col. 16, lines 67) a bandwidth allocation for QoS on the WAN packet network for maintaining a guaranteed QOS in communications within the communications system for transmitting voice packet (Fig 5 discloses a method and apparatus for establishing a communication path with a guaranteed level of service 520, 522, 526 of Fig 5 between the servers 130 and 112 of Fig 1 and established a voice communication path between the calling and called parties via a predetermined path between the servers by using RSVP; the server judges if the calling party requests a guaranteed level of service or not; See Fig 5, Ref 520); sending a routing request message including at least part of called number via the WAN from the first telephone server to



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a routing and administration server having the routing and administration database (accessing a master server which includes a routing and administrator database for obtaining the IP address of the second telephone server based on area code, Fig 5, Ref 510; col. 9, lines 20-26); changing data rate based on traffic at the router (col. 11, lines 50-59) and Rosenberg discloses the use of channel ID and Session ID for identifying the communication session between the servers (Fig 2b, Ref 221 uses the channel and Label ID for communicating between the servers). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply a method of establishing a session ID "channel ID" between the call parties as taught by Rosenberg and the teaching of a bandwidth allocation scheme for providing guaranteed services in WAN as taught by Guys in the system of Yang in view of Hogan with the motivation being to enhance system performance by providing guaranteed level of services.

Since, Turock suggests that a voice quality must takes into consideration by applying a number of different techniques to improve a voice quality between the servers. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to apply a method and apparatus for using RSVP for allocating resource and establishing a communication path between the servers to improve the voice quality between the users as disclosed by Guys's method and system and signaling network of Hogan and Session and channel ID as disclosed by Rosenberg's system into Turock's method and system. The motivation would have been to reduce a long distance cost, ensure a low delay in the data network which is used to transmit a voice signal and identifying the communication signal between a plurality of callers.

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8. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Turock (USP 6243373) in view of Rosenberg (USP 6304567)

Turock discloses (Figs 2-10 and col. 5, lines 19 to col. 15, lines 54) a method and apparatus for telecommunication over a wide area packet switched network (Fig 2, Ref 214 is a WAN) comprising sending from a calling party a called number, corresponding to a called party and including an area code, to a first central office connected to a first telephone system (Fig 2, Ref 202 is a user for sending a telephone number of called party to a central office 212 which is connected a first telephone system 210); forwarding the called number from the first central office to a first telephony server, connected to the first telephone system and in communication with the wide area packet switched network, via a signaling channel of the first telephone system (Fig 2, the central office 212 forwards the called party telephone number to the Server 206 and Fig 3, Ref 204 sends a called party number to the central office 218 via a signaling channel of the first telephone system; the central office will forward the called party telephone number to server 216 of Fig 3); identifying a second telephony serve, in communication with the wide area packet switched network and serving said called party in a second telephone system, from a routing and administration database by using at least said area code; sending the called number from the first telephony server to the second telephony server via said wide area packet switched network (Fig 5, Ref 506 searches for a ITS node which serves the called party telephone number in the routing and administration database 514 by using an area code number by sending a request for a route "predetermined path" between the servers; the database replies a message which includes a destination address of the destination server; See col. 9, lines 26-65). However, Turock does not disclose a method and apparatus for assigning a session identifier for a call between the caller

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parties for transmitting a signaling message and voice packet between the servers. In the same field of endeavor, Rosenberg discloses a method and apparatus for assigning a channel and session ID for a communication between the parties for using to exchanging the signaling and voice packet between the servers (Fig 2b Ref 221 uses the channel and Label ID for communicating between the servers).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to apply a method and apparatus for assigning a channel and session ID for a communication between the servers as disclosed by Rosenberg's system and method into Turock's system. The motivation would have been to provide an efficient way to transmit the signaling and voice packet between the servers.

9. Claims 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Turock and Rosenberg as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Guys (USP 6298057).

Turock discloses a step of using LCR to identify a predetermined path between two servers (Fig 5, Ref 514) and Rosenberg fail to disclose the claimed invention. However, Guy discloses (Figs 1-8 and col. 1, lines 15 to col. 16, lines 67) a method and apparatus for sending a routing request message including at least part of called number via the WAN from the first telephone server to a routing and administration server having the routing and administration database (accessing a master server which includes a routing and administrator database for obtaining the IP address of the second telephone server based on area code, Fig 5, Ref 510; col. 9, lines 20-26); transmitting a voice packet via internet with a quality of service by allocating a bandwidth in the Internet between the servers (Fig 5 discloses a method and apparatus for established a communication path with a guaranteed level of service 520, 522, 526 of Fig 5

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between the servers 130 and 112 of Fig 1 and established a voice communication path between the calling and called parties via a predetermined path between the servers by using RSVP; the server judges if the calling party requests a guaranteed level of service or not; See Fig 5, Ref 520).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to apply a method and apparatus for using RSVP for allocating resource and establishing a predetermined path between the servers to improve the voice quality between the users as disclosed by Guys's method and system into a method and system of Turock and Rosenberg. The motivation would have been to reduce a long distance cost and ensure a low delay in the data network which is used to transmit a voice signal between the servers.

10. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Turock and Rosenberg and Guy as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Hogan (USP 5483587).

Turock, Rosenberg and Guy fail to disclose a signaling network. However, Hogan discloses teaches that telephony server (302) receives called number from the switching office via a signaling channel (124) (see figures 3 and 5). The use of signaling channel as a reliable means to communicate calling data or other types of calling signaling information is old and well known in the art. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Hogan's teaching of using a signaling channel to communicate called number from the switching office to the telephony server into Turock, Guy and Rosenberg.

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*Allowable Subject Matter*

11. Claim 11 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

*Conclusion*

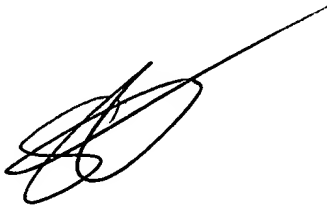
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Steven HD Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3159. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy D Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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